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REMARKS ON VEGETATION, &c.

[*Continued from page* 256.]

TO DETERMINE THE GOODNESS OF SEEDS. The weighing of a given measure of seeds may generally be esteemed a criterion; as it is known that when seeds are put into cold water those which are less perfect are liable to swim and the sound ones to sink.* It is a proper criterion of good seed wheat to cast it into salt and water, just strong enough to float an egg; as the more salt there is dissolved in water the heavier it becomes; and thence none but quite sound grains of wheat will sink in this brine, and that which swims is properly rejected.

The weight of a given measure of grain will also, with considerable certainty discover the quantity of husk or bran contained in it, compared to the quantity of flour; as that grain which is cut too early or is not quite ripe, or happens in wet seasons, shrinks in the barn or granary, and becomes wrinkled, and has thus a greater proportion of skin or bran than that which has been perfectly ripened, and will hence weigh lighter in proportion.

There is reason to believe that a progressive improvement of many seeds exists during the warmer days of winter in our granaries, which probably consists in the process of the conversion of mucilage into starch; in the same manner as the harsh juices of crab-apples and of austere pears, are continually changing into sugar during the winter; both which processes are probably in part chemical like the slow, but perpetual change of sugar into vinous spirit.

This improvement of wheat, and of barley, and of oats is well known to the baker and the malster, and the horse dealer; as bitter bread is made from old wheat, and barley is better converted into malt in the vernal months; and horses are believed to thrive better, and to possess more vigor, when they are fed with old than with new oats.

Mons. B. G. Sage gives the following process to discover whether wheat has been injured by fermentation or the nutritive matter otherwise destroyed. Make a paste with flour and water, then wash it with your hands under water, which must be frequently changed, till it no longer becomes discolored. The substance remaining on hand is the gluten; if the corn be good this is elastic, and will contract when drawn out; if the corn has begun to heat it will be brittle; if the corn has fermented, none of the gluten will be obtained.

Where seeds of a perishable nature are to be carried to or brought from distant countries, covering them with sugar is the most certain and salutary method of preserving them.—Mr. Sneyd, of Belmont, in Staffordshire, England, having observed some seeds, which came accidentally among raisins, to grow readily, directed many seeds to be sent from the West Indies, covered with raisins, and others in sugar, and found that those immersed in sugar or covered with raisins, both looked well and grew readily, whereas many others would not vegetate.

Since the powder of fresh burnt charcoalis known powerfully to absorb all putrid vapors; it is probable that seeds mixed and covered with charcoal dust, which has recently been burnt, or not long exposed to the air, might be successfully employed for the preservation of seeds either in long voyages, or in domestic granaries.

When seeds brought originally from other climates are to be sown, attention is required to the circumstance of season and of soil.—Those which will ripen their seeds the same year are to be sowed early in the spring, and covered lightly with earth, and should be buried beneath the soil, soon after it has been ploughed or dug, as its interstices are then replete with atmospheric air; which may be necessary to stimulate the root. Those seeds, however, which will not perfect their vegetation in the same year must be sown in early autumn; and though all seeds vegetate better, when placed but a little beneath the surface of the soil, as one inch, because they then have a better supply of atmospheric air which may be necessary for their first growth, before they have acquired leaves above ground; yet as many foreign seeds may not be sufficiently hardy to bear our inclement winters, it may be necessary, as some believe, to bury them an inch and a half or two inches deep in the soil, to prevent the frosts from doing them injury. And the drill method, or sowing seeds in rows is the most convenient mode of sowing them at a determined depth, and also for the purpose of keeping the young plants clear from weeds by the more easy application of the hoe.

In gardens near large towns where the land is valuable and highly manured, gardeners sometimes sow two or three kinds of seeds on the same ground, for the purpose of economy.—Thus, Mr. Marshall observes that, on the same ground they sow radishes, lettuces and carrots; the radishes are drawn young for the table, the lettuces to plant out, and a sufficient crop of carrots is left; for carrots, if you wish them to be large should not grow very near to each other.

In defence of this mode of culture, it is said, if one crop fails, the others may do well, and there is no loss of ground or time; and if all succeed they do very well. Radishes and spinach are commonly sown together by the common gardeners, and many manœuvres of intercropping are made by them, in the sowing and planting between rows of vegetables that are wide asunder, or presently to come off, or in the alleys of things cultivated on beds.

Thus if a piece of horse radish be newly planted it may be top cropped with radishes or spinach, &c. or if a piece of potatoes be planted wide, a bean may be put between each set, in every or every other row; a thin crop of onions upon new asparagus beds is a common practice, drawing them young from about the plants.—*Introduction to Gardening—Rivington.* See likewise *New England Farmer*, vol. i. p. 351, and vol. ii. p. 185.

There are some seeds, as those of carrots, that are so difficult to be sown in uniform qualities, that it has been customary to mix them previously with sand or garden mould, for the purpose of giving them weight, or bulk, or to detach them from each other. And some even suffer them to begin to put forth their roots in such a mixture of moist sand or garden mould for the purpose of more regularly dispersing them.

In dry seasons, the soaking of seeds in water a day or two before committing them to the ground, will forward their growth, as well as by artificially watering the ground before or after sowing them; and the soaking of them in salt and water may have another advantage of giving an opportunity of rejecting the light seeds, which float, and perhaps of destroying some insects which may adhere to them; the sprinkling some kinds of seed with lime may also be of advantage for the purpose of destroying insects.

Mr. Chapel, according to the papers of the Bath Agricultural Society found great benefit in steeping barley in the black liquor which oozes from manure heaps for twenty four hours, and skimming off the light grains. On taking it out of the water he mixed wood ashes sifted with the grain to make it spread regularly. But the best agriculturists are of opinion that if ground is well prepared to receive the seed, is well manured and tolerably moist, steeps of any kind will generally prove injurious, by weakening the vegetative principle. The quantity of manure, or food for plants which is added to the seeds by steeping them in fertilizing mixtures must be trifling. But when seed is sown late, the soil dry, and injury is apprehended from insects' preying on the germ before or soon after it sprouts, steeping in some bitter or saline mixtures may be of service.

N. B. The foregoing observations are mostly extracted and abridged from the works of Dr. Darwin and other authors, whose authority is generally considered as paramount in relation to the subjects of which they treat.

ON GRAFTING FRUIT TREES, &c.

[Concluded from page 258.]

"Mr. William Fairman, of Kent County, England, has inserted in the 20th vol. of the Trans. Soc. Arts, London, an account of his mode of "*extreme branch grafting*," upon old decaying trees, which promises to be a very great acquisition to those who take pleasure in cultivating fruit. The process is as follows:

"Cut away all spray wood, and make the tree a perfect skeleton, leaving all the healthy limbs; then clean the branches, and cut the top of each off, where it would measure in circumference from the size of a shilling to about that of a crown piece. Some of the branches must of course be taken off where they are little larger, and some smaller, to preserve the canopy or head of the tree; and it will be necessary to take out the branches which cross others, and observe the arms are left to fork off, so that no considerable opening is to be per-

* For more particular directions relative to trying the goodness of seed by this method see N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 293.

ceived when you stand under the tree, but that they may represent a uniform head. When preparing the tree, leave the branches sufficiently long to allow of two or three inches to be taken off by the saw, that all the splintered parts may be removed. The tree being thus prepared, put in one or two grafts at the extremity of each branch, and put on the cement or composition, and tie with bass or soft strings. Sever the shoots or suckers from the tree until the succeeding spring. To make good the deficiency in case some grafts do not succeed, additional grafts may be inserted in the sides of the branches, or where they are wanted to form the tree into a handsome shape."

Mr. Fairman objects to the mode of grafting at a short distance from the trunk or body of the tree, as the wounds are so large as to require several grafts which cannot firmly unite and clasp over the stumps, and consequently these wounds lay a foundation for after decay; or else they diminish the growth of the tree; whereas on his plan they will be larger in three or four years than before the operation.

BUDDING OR INOCCULATING. This process answers the same end as grafting excepting that grafted trees commonly bear fruit sooner than budded trees. Mr. Miller says, "this is commonly practised upon all sorts of stone fruit in particular, such as peaches, nectarines, cherries, plums, &c. as also upon oranges and jasmines, and is preferable to any sort of grafting. The method of performing it is as follows: You must be provided with a sharp penknife, having a flat haft the use of which is to raise the bark of the stalk to admit the bud) and some sound bass mat, which should be soaked in water, to increase its strength, and make it more pliable; then having taken off the cuttings of the trees you are to propagate, you should choose a smooth part of the stock about five or six inches above the surface of the ground, if designed for dwarfs; but if for standards, they should be budded six feet above ground; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length, so that it may be in the form of T; but you must be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock. Then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot stock remaining, you should make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, you must with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not (for all those buds which lose their eyes in stripping should be thrown away, being good for nothing.) Then having gently raised the bark of the stock where the incision was made, with the flat haft of your penknife, cleave the bark from the wood, and thrust the bud therein, observing to place it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud, which may be too long for the slit made in the stock: And so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, you must tie them closely round with bass mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top, taking care that you do not bind round the eye of the bud, which should be left open.

"When your buds have been inoculated three weeks or a month, you will see which of them have taken; those of them which appear shrivelled and black, being dead, but those which remain fresh and plump you may depend are joined. At this time you should loosen the bandage, which, if not done in time, will pinch the stock, and greatly injure, if not destroy, the bud.

"The March following" (perhaps April in this country) "you must cut off the stock close to the bud, sloping it that the wet may pass off, and not enter the stock. To this part of the stock, left above the bud, it is very proper to fasten the shoot which the bud makes in summer, to secure it from being blown out; but this part of the stock must continue on no longer than until the bud has acquired strength to support itself, after which it must be cut off close above the bud that the stock may be covered thereby.

"The time for inoculating is from the middle of June to the middle of September, according to the forwardness of the season, and the particular sorts of trees to be inoculated, which may be easily known by trying the buds, whether they will come off well from the wood. But the most general rule is, when you observe the buds formed at the extremity of the same year's shoots, which is a sign of their having finished their spring growth."—*Gardener's Dic.*

The buds made use of in inoculating should be those which grow on the middle of a young shoot or scion, taken from the outside of a healthy fruitful tree, and one whose fruit is of the best quality. The shoots containing the buds should be gathered in a cloudy day, or an early or late hour should be chosen. Dr. Thatcher says "the buds should be used as soon after being gathered as possible, and the whole operation should be quickly performed. In taking off the bud from the twig, the knife is inserted about half an inch above it, and a thin slice of the bark, and wood along with it taken off, bringing out the knife about an inch and an half below the bud. This lower part is afterwards shortened and dressed, and the leaf is cut off, the stalk being left about half an inch long. Perhaps it is better to insert the knife about three quarters of an inch *below* the bud, and to cut upwards; at least this mode is practised in the Scottish nurseries. The portion of wood is then taken out by raising it from the bark, and pulling it downwards or upwards, according as the cut has been made from above or below. If the extraction of the wood occasion a hole at the bud, that bud is spoilt, and another must be prepared in its stead; as gardeners speak, the root of the bud has gone with the wood, instead of remaining with the bark."

AMHERST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION,
March 12, 1824.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been objected, when a Petition was presented by the Founders and Guardians of this Institution for a College Charter, last Spring, that previous notice had not been given to the Public; and this objection having been at that time urged as a reason for postponing the subject to the Winter Session—to prevent the recurrence of the same objection and delay, the Trustees who have the care of the Institution think proper to give notice, that a similar application will be made at the next Session of the General Court, and briefly to state some of the grounds, on which they hope and expect that their prayer will be granted.

The Trustees feel constrained to renew their petition, by a sense of duty to the interesting Seminary which Providence has put under their care, by a regard to the high trust reposed in them by its benevolent Founders, and from a conviction, that even the shortest delay would disappoint the reasonable wishes and expectations of thousands, in almost every part of the Commonwealth. They are, moreover, greatly encouraged to persevere, from the consideration that one branch of the Legislature was decidedly in their favor at the last Session, and that there was nearly an equal division in the other. Many, they are persuaded, have heretofore opposed the Institution, from honest, but mistaken views of its character and prospects, who will hereafter be found among its warmest friends; nor can they for a moment doubt, that a full understanding of facts, will secure the sanction of Government, and the general approbation of the public.

While the Trustees explicitly disclaim all intentional interference, with the rights and interests of other Colleges, and intend to rest their application for a Charter, on the broad basis of the Constitution and the public good, they respectfully ask the attention of a candid and enlightened Public to the following considerations.—

1st. Another College is wanted in Massachusetts. The *interest* and *honor* of the State demand it. This has long been felt by men, whose numbers and intelligence entitle them to be heard on any subject; and that they now carry with them the public sentiment, is more and more apparent every month. Massachusetts at this moment, furnishes nearly a sufficient number of students for *three* Colleges; and the number is annually increasing. Of the 569, now furnished by the State, more than *three hundred are actually in Colleges of other States and at Amherst.* Why is this, if we have Colleges enough in the State already? The fact that less than *half* our students, go to Cambridge and Williamstown is decisive.

2nd. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that if another College is chartered, it should be located not far from Connecticut River, and near the centre of "old Hampshire." Farther *west* it certainly should not go, and to carry it much farther *east*, would place it too near to Cambridge. If therefore, nothing had as yet been done towards the establishment of a College in this section of the State, Amherst would present itself as a spot of most favorable location. As it respects other Colleges, it is remarkably *central*—being about 90 miles from Harvard University, 90 from Brown University, R. I., 90 miles from Yale College, 95 from Union College, N. Y., 55 from Williams, and 100 from Dartmouth, N. H. Amherst, moreover, is situated about 52 miles from the western line of the State, (in the heart of the old county of Hampshire, which furnishes this year 130 College Students) and is equally distant from New-Hampshire on the north, and Connecticut on the south. Add to this, the means of living are

remarkably cheap,—from $1 to $1, 25 per week in private families;—the climate is healthy; the surrounding country is delightful; the place is retired from the bustle of business and the incentives to idleness and dissipation, and yet there is ready communication with all parts of New-England. A mail stage passes through the centre of the town, on the northern and southern rout every day in the week, (the Sabbath excepted;) and another mail stage passes, four times in a week, on the eastern and western line. Besides these, an accommodation Stage passes every day in the week, (the Sabbath excepted.)

3d. In every thing, but in law and in name, there is already a College at Amherst. The buildings and other accommodations for students, are far more extensive, than any College in our Country could offer, at the time of its incorporation, or during the first years of its existence as a College. Two excellent brick buildings, each 100 feet in length, and *four* stories high, together with a President's house of the same materials have already been erected. The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is very respectable; and a Library of nearly 1500 volumes has been procured.

4th. The funds of the Institution are believed to be far more ample, than belonged to any of our Colleges, for years after Charters were granted. The interest of these funds is such, as to enable the Trustees to give tuition and room-rent to a large number of charity students, of different denominations; which, together with the Term Bills of others, will, it is hoped, support a competent number of teachers in the Seminary.

5th. The qualifications for admission, and the course of studies, are the same as at Yale College; and of course, far more elevated and extensive than they have been, in any New-England College, not merely at the time of its incorporation, but for many years after. The students, therefore, are likely to be *worthy* of College honors.

6th. The present number of students, in the four classes, is 128; which the Trustees believe to be unexampled, considering the infancy of the Institution, and that it is without the privileges of a Charter.

With all these things in view, and under a Constitution which requires the Legislature to "cherish the interests of literature and the sciences and *all* Seminaries of them," it can not be doubted, that gentlemen of enlightened consciences and liberal feelings, after a full understanding of facts, will extend to it the sanction prayed for; which will cost the government nothing, but which will be of inestimable value to the Institution.

As the foregoing is on a subject of public and general interest, the Editors of Newspapers in different parts of the Commonwealth, are respectfully requested to give it an insertion.

In behalf of the Trustees,
HEMAN HUMPHREY, *President.*

From the New York Evening Post.

THE QUEEN BEE.

On Saturday, the 22d of November, the Edinburgh Wernerian Society met for the first time this season, and we were happy to see a numerous meeting. The first paper that was submitted to their notice, was "on the conversion of the larvæ of a working bee into a queen bee, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Applegarth.—Mr. Dunbar states, that he noticed the operations of a hive, on the loss of a queen: for the first day all was noise and confusion, when the loss was discovered. After this had a little subsided, in consequence of the loss being ascertained, the bees, to avoid a state of anarchy, laid the foundation of five royal cells, and of four more the next day, and placed the larvæ of (what is supposed to be) the working bee in them. At the end of fourteen days, a new queen issued forth from one of the cells, and with an instinct equalling Turkish wisdom and policy proceeded immediately to tear open the other royal cells, no doubt with the determination of destroying what was likely to produce a rival to her power. The working bees rebelled against unconstitutional exercise of authority, and hauled her majesty away from her job.—They succeeded in protecting the junior branches of the royal family, and were rewarded for their loyalty by the birth of a princess. But it was of no avail; for the Czarina, who had, as it should seem, a preferable claim, in virtue of the priority of her birth, killed her fair and unfortunate rival.

Mr. Dunbar, in corroboration of the above fact, of the formation of an artificial Queen, narrates an instance of its having been done by an artificial swarm also. A number of bees (not an uncommon circumstance) depended in a large cluster at the door of the hive; he suddenly removed the hive from their sight, and placed another in its room, containing empty cells, having previously taken the precaution of putting into it about three inches square of pure honey comb containing larvæ and honey, and the astonishment of the bees was very great when they entered the new hive and missed their rich stores and their beloved monarch, the fair and stately Queen; they bustled about in every direction; but the next day, finding that the royal family had removed, and had taken away the treasury, they began to lay the foundation of royal cells, and in the course of time made to themselves a new queen. Mr. Dunbar has repeated this latter experiment with great success.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Letter from Hon. Col. PERKINS, *with a cask of Flax Seed, dated 26th Feb.* 1824.

When in Ireland last summer, I conversed with some of the venders of Flax seed, from whom I learnt that the growers of flax preferred the seed from Riga, to that of any other country, after that the seed from Holland, and last of all the seed from the United States, of this the seed from the *State of New York* had the preference. Upon enquiry I found the Dutch seed was preferred from being more clear of tares than ours, and that the inspection was more attended to in the *State of New York*, than in Massachusetts—the whole importation into Ireland was 54,666 casks, of which 41,854 came from the United States, 10,882 from Holland, 2000 from Riga—the Riga seed commands in ordinary seasons 20*s.* to 30*s.* sterling more than the Dutch seed, and the latter 10*s.* to 15*s.* more than ours, an experiment had been made of sowing in the Autumn, in place of the spring as had been usual. On the 6th of July, I saw flax at Belfast which had been sown in October, four feet and an inch in length. This I understood was from Riga seed. Believing that it might be of some importance, to test the advantage of using the Riga seed, I requested the American Consul, Samuel Luke, Esq. to send me a cask of Riga seed, which has arrived at New York and is ordered here—It is at the service of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture,—I wish however a portion of it reserved for my friend Gen. Derby, who resides at Londonderry, where I understand flax is extensively cultivated, the remainder is at your service for distribution and I hope it may prove a useful experiment.

Respectfuly, dear Sir,
your friend and servant,
T. H. PERKINS.

Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN,
Cor. Sec'y of the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture.

At a meeting of the Board of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held March 13, 1824—*Voted*, that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, for his gift of a cask of Flax seed from Riga, and for his repeated attention to the Agricultural interest of his country.

Attest, BENJAMIN GUILD,
Assistant Recording Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous of making experiments with this seed will be supplied with it, by calling at the Assistant Recording Secretary's Office, 81, State Street, and if the Agricultural Societies, to whom a quantity of flax seed was some time since distributed, will report their success, they may also have the advantage of others' experience.

From the Salem Gazette.

HORSE LONGEVITY!!

MR. ANDREWS,—Please notice in your next paper an uncommon occurrence in the age of a Horse, which belonged to Mr. John Oldham, of this town. The Horse died a few days since at the advanced age of 34 years. He had been driven into Salem market, constantly, by the owner himself, for 31 years last past; and what is still more *remarkable*, his *spirits* were so great till near his end, that he was generally designated by those who knew him, as Oldman's *Colt*. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Danvers, Feb. 20th, 1824.

Vinegar.—The vinegar manufactured by all the great establishments in London is made from malt. Most of the Vinegar consumed in Paris, and indeed throughout France, is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

Molasses Beer.—Take four quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered race ginger: Put these ingredients into your vessel, and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot, soft clear water;—Shake it till it ferments; and add thirteen gallons of the same water to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment for about twelve hours, then bottle it off with a raisin or two in each bottle.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

INDIAN CORN.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[*Continued from page* 260.]

I have the present year, caused the Indian corn, gathered from an acre and twenty-five rods of my corn field, to be measured, and it produced two hundred and twenty-six bushels of ears. A part of it only has been shelled, and two bushels of ears produced a little more than a bushel of shelled corn.

In July 1822, the land was mowed, and yielded about a ton of hay to the acre.

Early in September of the same year, it was ploughed. It remained in this situation, until April, 1823, when it was harrowed. A few days after harrowing, it was ploughed across the furrows about two inches deeper than the first ploughing in September, when it was first broke up. After remaining in this situation a week, it was harrowed thoroughly, until the principal part of the sods were displaced and pulverized. About the middle of May, it was furrowed with a horse plough, the furrows three and a half feet apart, for planting. It was planted about the 20th of May, in hills, three feet and a half apart one way, and one foot and a half the other way.

About eight cords of compost manure were put on this acre, and 25 rods. It was composed of barn yard manure, made in the summer of 1822, hog dung, and the clearing of ditches, in equal quantities. This part of the manure was carted into the field, and mixed in the autumn of 1822. In April 1823, it was shovelled over, and six casks of unslacked lime was equally mixed, and covered in the heaps, which contained about forty cords. After lying about two weeks in this situation, it was again shovelled over, and the lime was found to be slacked and pulverized, and the whole heap had become a fine body of compost manure. Every part appeared to be entirely dissolved and pulverized.

The corn was planted about the 20th of May, and as I before observed, about eight cords of manure taken from the before described heap were carted on this acre and twenty-five rods.—A common shovel full was put to each hill in the furrows which had been ploughed eighteen inches apart. The corn was then planted four kernels in a hill, five inches apart. It was ploughed with an horse plough twice, and twice hoed. After the second hoeing, the ground was left nearly level.

This acre and twenty-five rods was measured from a field of about six acres, the greatest part of which was planted in the same manner here described, which I consider, from several years experience, the best mode of planting Indian corn. On the remaining part of this field the residue of the heap of manure was carted, in about equal quantities to the acre, with the acre and twenty-five rods. Some part of the field was planted in hills three and a half feet apart each way, and some part in rows three and a half feet apart. The part first described yielded the greatest quantity of corn, although the quality of the land, and the quantity and quality of the manure, were the same.

It was my intention to have ploughed and hoed the whole field a third time, but the corn had become so large, and spread to such a degree, that a horse could not travel through it without injury. There was, however, scarcely a weed or a spire of grass in the whole field. That part planted in rows yielded more than that planted in hills, three and a half feet each way, but not so much as that planted in the manner first described.

No more attention was paid to the acre and twenty-five rods, than to the other part of the field, and it was not done under any expectation of obtaining the society's premium for the largest quantity, or the best mode of cultivating this article. If however it merits any distinction, I shall be happy.

With great respect,
I am your most obedient servant,
WM. HULL.

(*To be continued.*)

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

UTILITY OF THE LARCH.

Mr. URBAN,—Larch, by experiments made, is found to be full as durable for naval purposes as the oak, and is therefore the best succedaneum for it. As I live within sight of the Malvern hills, I cannot help lamenting that they are not planted with Larch, which would thrive well. the same may be said of many spots on the Cotswould hills on one side; and it may also of the Welch hills, on which oak would never grow to any size. How many hills in Surrey, Hampshire, Wiltshire, are too steep for the plough, and so dry in the summer as scarcely to afford a scanty bite to a few sheep, yet, planted with Larch, might become useful ornaments to this country! When passing from London to Portsmouth, the brims of the Devil's Punchbowl strike the eye as a spot which, thus planted, might become as pleasant an object as it is now disagreeable or frightful in dark or cloudy weather. This idea strikes more particularly as being so near to the great naval repository.

The Larch is equally useful for many purposes in husbandry, and in domestic uses. For the latter it has one quality that renders it peculiarly desirable, viz. that it is the least susceptible of fire of any timber. Added to these useful purposes, it will not take up any grounds fit for the oak, for strong soils are the only ones on which it does not thrive.

These considerations, Mr. Urban, tempt me to send you an account of an easy and expeditious way of raising them, not founded on theory, but on the practice in which willows have been planted in some of the coldest situations in Scotland, where they are of a remarkably quick growth, and yet the wood is very fine grained. The planter has now many trees of his own planting, which are six feet in circumference at the height of three feet from the ground. The Duke of Athol has now Larches, planted in 1743, which are upwards of eight feet in circumference.

The method of getting these seeds out of the cones is, not to gather them till about Candlemas, when they begin to drop off the trees. At the end of April, or beginning of May, sooner or later, as the weather serves, prepare some beds in a nursery, to which the sun has free access, and lay the cones on that bed as thick as they lay clear of one another, and the sun will soon open them, and they will shed their seed. The owner should, from time to time, examine what quantity of seed they have shed; and as soon as he finds that there is seed enough to fill the ground with plants, the cones should be carried off the ground, and set on them about a quarter of an inch thick of good mould. The cones may then be carried to another bed, and laid as before, and they will fill it with seed in good time to yield plants that season. If the cones are kept dry during the winter, more seed may, in the same manner, be procured next season.

When the plants are two years old, they may be planted in the autumn, or next spring; but the autumn is thought the best, particularly in dry soils; for, if the spring is dry, the ground will be so dry as to kill the plants. They are planted out with a narrow iron spade with which a cross-cut is made to receive the plant.

When the plants stand another year in the seed-bed, or have been a year in a nursery, they then push out to such a height, that it is necessary to dig small pits for them, which is the surest way. The young plants must be well fenced from cattle, especially sheep, which are very fond of them; and, when the head is cut off by any accident, it impairs the heart of the tree to the very root.

As they overtop almost every other tree, they are the more exposed to every high wind; other quick-growing trees should, therefore, be planted among them; or they may be planted in clumps, so as to protect one another.

Another advantage might attend the planting the dry eminences; that, when the young trees have grown up, the earth is so much shaded that the dews and rain are not so soon exhaled by the sun and winds as in open situations. By this means the moisture penetrates deeper, till it meets with a substance impervious to water; it then descends on that substance till it again reaches the surface and breaks out in springs.

Thus water may be procured in such dry situations, where it may be much wanted for affording drink to cattle and sheep feeding on the plainer grounds below. Some years ago mention was made, in the "Annals of Agriculture," of a method of making ponds in such dry situations, which must be of great advantage there. The want of water in extensive plains often obliges the inhabitants to build their houses in the neighborhood of the nearest stream. This distance may create great expense, both in the loss of time, and in the carriage of manure to, and the articles of growth from, such places. Farmers are not at all times sufficiently aware of the value of time thus lost; and, as it is the master's eye that makes the horse fat, so the master's eye may be much wanted in such distant spots.

AGRICOLA.

REMARKS.—The tree described in the above article is, we believe, found in great plenty in the northern parts of New England, as well as in Canada and Nova Scotia. It grows best in poor soils either wet or dry, and those lands, which will produce no other kind of useful vegetation are best fitted for this forest tree.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June 1822, is an account of this tree, written by John Lowell, Esq. Mr. Lowell says it is known by the names of Juniper and Hackmatack as well as that of Larch, and observes that "Hackmatack grows more rapidly than the *real* Juniper, commonly called the red Cedar, and is

more durable for posts, than that plant. It will grow on any soil, and rapidly on soils entirely different from those in which it is usually found. I have them growing in pure sand, without the least apparent mixture of loam, and on a barren gravel—a gravel, which will scarcely support grass. I have large trees in such soils 18 to 24 inches in circumference and thirty feet high of thirteen years' growth."

Mr. Lowell asserts that the English Larch has been found by experience to be much superior to the American tree of the same genus, being of a much quicker growth, and advises to import the English Larch, and some other varieties from Scotland.

Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia gives a pretty long and very favorable account of this tree, vol. ii. p. 435.

From the American Farmer.

SEEDS.

Albany, February 21, 1824.

Appreciating the importance of good seeds, both to the farmer and gardener, I send you, Mr. Skinner, some hints on this subject, suggested by experience and reading, which may be of interest to some of your readers.

1. *To raise good seeds*, care must be taken not only to select from the choicest plants, but also, that bad or different kinds of the same family, be not suffered to blossom in their vicinity, as the fecundating farina of the poorer sorts, which is carried by winds and by insects, will deteriorate the seed of the good. Hence, no two kinds of cabbage, turnips, beets, &c. should be suffered to seed within ten or twenty rods of each other, and it will be better, if they are put into different enclosures. And hence, if we would preserve from a fine variety of melons, it is necessary to plant them at a distance from other varieties. The brassica, (cabbage,) family not only mix among themselves, but are said to be affected by the pollen of the cauliflower, kale and turnip.

2. *Seeds should be gathered as soon as they are ripe*, both to prevent waste and damage.

3. *They should be preserved* in a dry and temperate place, accessible to air; and, where it is convenient, kept in their pods or husks till wanted for sowing. This may be done, with most kinds of annuals cultivated in the garden. It prevents injury from heat or moisture, and preserves them in a healthy condition. Miller made this experiment. He divided parcels of lettuce, parsley, onion, and other seeds, one portion of which he put into vials which he hermetically sealed; the other portion into bags, and kept the whole one year—when planted, not one of the seeds grew, which had been kept in the vials, while all of those which had been kept in the bags grew well. An experienced gardener tells me, that the seeds of many annuals will, if preserved in the pods, &c. retain their vegetative power for two or three years, whereas, if taken out, they will seldom grow after the first year. My experience and observation of the habits of plants, confirm this remark.

4. *When should seeds be sown?* Repeated failure in the seeds of perennials and biennials, to vegetate, when sown in the spring, led me to consult the economy of nature, and to adopt her laws as my guide. I found that the maple, beech, ash, and other forest trees–several shrubs, most of the bulbous flower roots, and a large portion of the biennial and perennial flowers, shed their seed upon the ground in autumn, and that the seed thus sown, if slightly covered, vegetated either immediately or in the following spring, and that if these seeds are thoroughly dried, as they must be by being wintered in the house, they either will not grow at all, or lay dormant in the earth for a year or more.

5. The pods of melons, cucumbers and pumpkins, improve by being kept till they are three or four years old. At that age they produce earlier, and more fruit, and run less to vines.—The benefit of age may be partially obtained, by washing the seeds well, when taken from the fruit, to cleanse them from mucilage, or by carrying them loose in the pocket, some days or weeks before they are planted.

6. Wheat is said to be improved, as seed, by being kept a year; and, what is an important benefit, will then produce a crop without smut: Nay, more—I am induced to believe, that the crop will escape from the injuries of the fly also. For I am almost a proselyte to the opinion, that the nit is deposited in the down of the kernel, before the grain is harvested, and that the same warmth which causes the seed to vegetate in the earth, hatches the insect there also. I am inclined to favor the hypothesis, and not without evidence, that the seed of both the smut and the fly, lose their reproductive power during the lapse of a twelvemonth. I will not venture to say, that liming seed is as efficacious against the fly, as it is against smut; but thus much I can say, that I always lime my seed wheat, and never have it injured by smut or fly, while many fields in my neighborhood are annually devastated by the one or materially injured by the other.

7. Seeds may be preserved in a healthy state according to the nature of their essential oil and the nature of the shell or covering, which envelopes the embryo plant. Miller says, "the seeds of cucumbers, melons and gourds, which have thick horny coverings, and the oil of this seed being of a cold nature, continue good eight or ten years; and radish, turnip, rape, &c. with other oily seeds, (whose coats, though they are not so hard and close, as the others,) yet abounding with oil, which is of a warmer nature, the seeds will keep good three or four years; whereas, the seeds of parsley, carrots, parsnips, and most other umbelliferous plants, whose seeds are, for the most part, of a warm nature, and have little oil in them, do lose their growing faculty often in one year, but seldom remain good longer than two years."

8. *Steeps.* The experiments of Duhamel and others, show that steeping seeds in any liquor, or mixture, with a view of *invigorating the germ*, is always without benefit, and often attended with injury—the seed containing the best nutriment, and all that is requisite, to extend the root, and unfold the seminal leaves. Steeps may be beneficially used to accelerate germination, to preserve the seed from grubs and other insects, and to destroy the seeds of insects, and parasitic plants, which may adhere to it. Corn soaked in a strong decoction of the roots of black hellebore (sometimes called itch weed,) and strongly saturated with nitre, has, with me, resisted the attacks of insects, birds and squirrels. A steep of tar water, will also protect seed in the ground. Lime and alkilies are most efficacious in destroying the eggs of insects, &c.—The best method I know of to facilitate early vegetables, is to sprout the seeds, before planting, between two sods of earth, placed in the kitchen corner, and occasionally wet with warm water. The larger kinds may be laid in loose, the smaller wrapped in papers. They will sprout in from 24 to 46 hours. J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

Dear Sir,—I have less hesitation in sending to you, the pedigree of my improved short horn stock, as you have in the 43d number of the Farmer, noticed the purchase I had made, of a calf begotton in England, by Mr. Champion's celebrated bull Blaize, and produced at Wye, by White Rose. You will perceive, that I could have no motive to seek better blood although I was glad, to avail myself, of the liberal intention, of my friend at Wye, to exhibit in Pennsylvania, a very beautiful calf, begotton by the bull, which Mr. Champion says, in his letter to you, of the 6th April, 1822, "*is considered the most complete animal I ever bred for symmetry and quality*," on a heifer, which he also says, excels for correctness of frame, neatness of bone, and uncommon appearance for milk.

I always considered White Rose, a fine animal; and you may recollect, I proposed to purchase her *alone*, at the time you offered to me, the bull Champion, and the other heifer at cost. I confess, I have a strong predilection, in favor of Wetherell's stock, not only as he was one of the purchasers of the Comet, and of some of the finest cows at Colling's sale, but as Mr. Williams' extraordinary bull Denton, was bred by him, and as all the heifers of his stock, which I have seen are good milkers. At your suggestion, I applied to Mr. Champion, and offered a price, much higher, than that which, he had received for the bull, you imported, or than he had asked for such an one, as he supposed, would satisfy me. He answered, "I regret it is not in my power to send you a bull, possessing the many qualifications you expect, the description you have given of Denton, it is impossible for me to equal." I proposed to pay to Mr. Champion more than he had demanded, as I did not suppose, that he would send to America his finest bulls, at *sixty* guineas, at the moment he was selling Brigade Major, and Blaize, at *one hundred and one hundred and fifty*, upon his farm. I have no doubt from the points, and shape of Wye Comet, and the pedigrees of some of his stock, that he possesses as fine cattle, as any man in England, although I confess, I was of a very different impression, until I had seen this calf by Blaize. If you have any doubt, of the valuable properties, of the "*Improved Short Horns*," as milkers, quick feeders, and small consumers—I should be glad, to convince you on my farm, that in the early maturity, and all these essential items, their excellence is determined, by the degree of affinity, to the pure blood.

I am, dear sir, most truly your's,

John Hare Powel.

Powelton, Philadelphia Co., Feb. 17, 1824.

We understand there are two men now in this town who sweep chimneys for a small compensation by means of brushes fastened to wires.

[*Portsmouth Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

The time of year has now arrived in which the Master Cultivator and his *posse comitatus* should be as busy as bees, and as nimble as flying squirrels. But it is not proper that the Lord of the soil, and his phalanx of hired or household assistants should skip about like startled rabbits, without knowing what they are about. There should be method in every movement, and a reason for every step.

But some people spin round and round, like a top twirled by a truant, and attempt every thing without accomplishing any thing. They are always in a hurry, though they never make haste, and form as many unnecessary tracks as a spaniel that is cutting capers to curry favor with his master.

Such busy bodies work hard, but not knowing how to set themselves properly to work they bring nothing to pass. They appear like animal machines intended to represent perpetual motion, but though always moving they no more go forward than a squirrel in a wheel, or a mouse in a tread mill. They undertake twenty things at once, but not being able to be in more than one place at a time—owning but one pair of hands, and having but one head apiece on their shoulders they fail to accomplish any one of their undertakings.

Such are the evils consequent to the lack of system in business. In order to avoid such calamities the farmer should have a plan of his work cut and dried before hand. He should do one thing at a time; finish one job before he commences another, and do that first, which first needs doing.

Finish cutting, splitting and piling your wood, drawn last winter. You should always keep at least one year's stock of fuel before hand. It is said by those who have calculated on the subject that dry wood will go twice as far as green wood, and we believe this is correct, at least so far as respects wood to be burnt in the summer for cooking. The Farmer's Assistant says, "In cutting wood short, after it is carted home a saw should be used; as this makes a great saving of the wood, and is at the same time equally expeditious." Some farmers in some parts of the country, make great use of dry white pine for fuel. This is very difficult to cut with an axe; and two men with what is called a cross-cut saw, (or a saw with two handles,) will saw more of this wood than four men could cut with an axe in the same time. Small sticks however, especially if green are best cut with an axe.

As soon as the frost is so far out of the ground that you can drive a stake you will give your fences a thorough review, and substantial repairs. No man, who is possessed of a spark of sensibility, or a grain of forecast can sleep quietly, or realize any enjoyment during his waking hours, when he knows that his fences are in a low, weak and tottering condition, entirely incompetent to afford security to his crops. The careful farmer will therefore make "assurance doubly sure" by a few extra stakes, and supernumerary rails rather than anticipate the shocking sounds of *hogs in the corn! sheep in the mowing lot! cows in the cabbage yard!* &c.

If you have new fences to build, and timber and stones are scarce you may as well make post and rail fences. If the ground will admit of it, especially if it is so moist that it would be benefitted by draining, you may proceed (as recommended in the Farmer's Assistant) to set your posts on a bank made of the earth of two small ditches thrown up together. If the posts are too small to have holes made through them, the rails may be flattened at the ends and fastened to the posts with spikes, or with wooden pins, well secured.

Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pa. recommends setting posts with the top parts placed in the ground, and intimates that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturist advises, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black they will last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten they can turn them upside down, and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

Get your agricultural implements such as ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, &c. in readiness for use. These you have doubtless kept under cover during the winter, and they will last longer if they are painted or covered with some suitable composition. "Dr. Lewis," says the Domestic Encyclopedia, "advises all wood that is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to be coated with a preparation of pulverized pit coal* and melted tar, reduced to the consistence of paint, which he has found by experience to be very efficacious." Covering wood repeatedly with train oil, or other greasy substance will have a tendency to preserve it. Or if more convenient use some cheap sort of paint, such as Spanish brown or red ochre. Where machines are necessarily exposed in the field, a great part of the season, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as wood, which should be kept coated with paint or oil as far as practicable.

Particular attention should be paid to your cattle especially to cows which have lately calved, or are about to calve. If cows are lean when calving no management afterwards will bring them to yield, for that season, any thing like the quantity of milk they would have yielded had they been kept in good condition during the winter and early in the spring. The Germans in Philadelphia, who supply the market with milk regularly feed their cows at midnight with short feed during the winter. The disease called the hollow horn, or horn distemper is owing to scanty feed. Roots such as potatoes, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c. should be given them during winter and early spring, with their dry food, and they will serve both for food and medicine. The quantity of roots allowed to each cow, ox, &c. should be varied according to circumstances, and the quantity and quality of the dry food consumed by them, and the apparent keenness of the appetite of the animals. Cattle, especially if fed with roots, should have a proper quantity of salt. Some advise to place salt under cover, and to let cattle, sheep, &c. always have access to it and eat as much as their appetites crave. Dr. Cooper, editor of the Philadelphia edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia says, "A quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep; and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough."

* Perhaps charcoal would do as well.

RIGA FLAX SEED. The attention of Agriculturists will be directed to an article in our paper of this day, page 267, respecting the introduction and diffusion of Flax Seed from Riga in the United States, by means of the valuable donation of the Hon. T. H. PERKINS to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

AMHERST INSTITUTION. In a preceding page of this day's paper we have given an article relative to the College proposed to be incorporated at Amherst, in this State. The question respecting the propriety of granting a Charter to that Institution we have never examined, knowing that we could never decide upon it. Both parties have a right to be heard, and make their wishes and feelings known to the public, and we have therefore published the piece alluded to, without meaning to express any opinion with regard to a matter, which as respects us is *coram non judice*, [beyond our jurisdiction] as lawyers phrase it.

Insurrection in the State Prison.—On the 12th inst. the convicts in the State Prison, in Charlestown rose in open and determined rebellion against their Officers and the Government of the State. They were not subdued till the appearance of a Company of the United States' Marines had paraded in the Prison yard with fixed bayonets.

Prison Limits.—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a law, declaring the limits of each county to be the prison bounds, and prohibiting the imprisonment of any white woman for debt.

The Greek Boy.—Capt. Partridge, of the Military School, at Norwich, Vermont, has generously offered to support and educate at his own expense, the Greek boy who arrived in this country last year, and whose parents and six brothers were murdered by the Turks at Scio. The lad is now in Baltimore, but will come on to this city as soon as the means are raised. A few dollars of the Greek Fund may here be appropriated to send him to Vermont.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Mammoth Hog.—Mr. John Mail, near Cohocsink, in the Northern Liberties, has fattened and killed a Hog weighing 915 lbs.—length from the nose to the tail 9 1-2 feet, girth 7 1-2 feet.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

Fire proof and Water proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole together; when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime passed through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

FOREIGN,

No intelligence from Europe since our last. The following items are gleaned from the latest London papers which have come to our hands.

A thumb pottle of green grapes for making tarts was yesterday exposed for sale in Covent Garden for 6s. Strawberries in large pottles were also at market.

[*New Times, Feb. 7.*

The Season.—The continued mildness of the last month has produced a nosegay from the flower garden very seldom combined in this climate; stocks, wall-flowers, and primroses, now accompany the laurestina; lilacs are in full bud. Two or three frosty nights has been all that the month has afforded; the coldest air at eight in the morning within doors was at 34 deg.;

on the 14th and three following days, with the wind at North, the air externally was ten degrees lower.—From that day the air gradually became warmer, till on the 25th and 26th, the same thermometer rose to 50 at eight o'clock, and continued fluctuating to 40 deg. during the rest of the month; by Carey's Table we find that the greatest heat at noon was at 54 deg. on the 25th, and the greatest cold at 40 deg. on the 8th; there were, during the month, 15 days of fair weather, none of rain, and 15 of cloudy. The passing comet has been scarcely observable by the naked eye, but is still in its progress, though not sufficiently approaching the Earth to produce any alarming expectation which some superstitious Astrologers are apt to declare!

The increase of daylight is now most sensibly felt and acknowledged; and it is curious to observe how correct some of our ancient adages are; particularly that relative to this increase of light after the shortest day—

Christmas tide a minute wide,
Twelfth tide a cock's stride,
Candlemas tide an hour wide.

The sun rises on the 21st Dec. the shortest day, at eight minutes past eight, and sets at 52 minutes after three o'clock; making the length of that day only seven hours and four minutes.

Now on Christmas Day the Sun rises half a minute sooner than on the 21st of Dec. and sets half a minute later, which completes the first line.

On Twelfth Day, 6th Jan. the Sun rises at two minutes after eight, which is six minutes earlier than on the shortest day, and sets 58 minutes after three, which is six minutes later; here are twelve minutes gained, which may be compared to a cock's stride, if he be of full growth and extend his toes to the extent of his power; and at Candlemas Day, 2d Feb. the Sun rises at 26 minutes after seven, and sets 34 minutes after four with a fraction increase from the shortest day.

[*Ibid.*

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that by time and industry a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl; but if the following statement be correct, and I have no reason to doubt its truth, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish—such a one indeed as our oriental philosopher would never have dreamt of. In the manufacture of steel an article may be raised from one halfpenny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one halfpenny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch-springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the tenth of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7000 grains; it therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.—*Mechan. Mag.*

Curious Geological Fact.—A few days ago a large piece of coal completely covered with cockleshells was found in one of the coal pits of the late Mr. Thomas, of the neighborhood of Dewsbury, 150 feet below the surface of the earth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate.—Friday, March 5. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the President of the United States was requested to furnish such copies of the instructions given to our Minister to France, the correspondence with them, and other information, in reference to spoliations committed on American Commerce, by French vessels previous to the year 1800, and may be proper to communicate.

A bill to regulate the transportation of gold and silver bullion, specie, and jewels, and carrying of passengers, and to prohibit the receipt of merchandize, in the public vessels of the United States was taken up, and after some debate postponed.

Monday, March 8. After passing several local bills the several amendments of the Constitution were called up, but no question taken.

Tuesday, March 9. The several resolutions on the subject of Amendments to the Constitution were called up, when Mr. King, of N. Y. moved to postpone them indefinitely. On the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, that Mr. Benson, of Missouri, who moved one of the resolutions, was so far recovered that he expected in a day or two to resume his seat, the resolutions were laid on the table.

The bill to appropriate $125,000 annually, for four years for the purchase of cannon, bombs, &c. and for fortifications was again discussed; and a motion to postpone it negatived 23 to 18, when it passed to be engrossed.

Wednesday, March 10. The bill for the supply of cannon, &c. for the Fortifications passed.

Thursday, March 11. Mr. Holmes offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of providing by law, for an earlier commencement of the next session of Congress than the first Monday of December. Laid on the Table.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported two bills relative to the Judiciary System, which were read the first time.

House.—Friday, March 5. On motion of Mr. Tod the following proviso was added to the Tariff bill.—"Provided, that all window glass imported in plates uncut be added to the window glass duty." Other motions were made and negatived, but nothing decided upon, except the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was stricken out.

Saturday, March 6. This day was principally occupied in discussions of the Tariff bill, but the Committee rose without taking the question.

Mr. Bailies presented a memorial from New Bedford, praying an increase of duty on tallow; and Mr. Webster memorials from the tallow chandlers and soap boilers of Boston, against an increase of the duty. Both petitions ordered to be printed.

Monday, March 8. On motion of Mr. Coxe, the Judicial Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of prohibiting by law the employment of any persons except citizens of the United States in any of the departments of Government;—and the Committee of Ways and Means to report on the expediency of reducing the number of Auditors or Accounting Officers of the Government.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. The motion of Mr. Forsyth to strike out the section which provides additional duties to countervail foreign bounties on imports, was, after a debate carried. Ayes 114. Noes 66.

Tuesday, March 9. No business of general interest was *completed* on this day or the two days next succeeding.

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1822, from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1824.

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. The money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry and action excel those of every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, fast and highformed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, *Sixteen miles* in one hour, and though she broke fifteen times into a gallop, *and as often turned round*, won her match. In 1808 she trotted *Twenty-eight miles* in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted *Two miles* in six minutes, and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas, to trot *Nine miles* in thirty minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds. His owner shortly after *challenged* to perform with him *Seventeen miles and a half* in one hour, *but it was not accepted*. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fireaways*, which breed of Horses stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to the public by the subscriber, as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America, and will stand, during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Charlestown, Mass. March 20, 1824.

Medical Talk of the Day.—We have been informed by a military officer, lately arrived at St. Christopher's, that apoplexy is so common there that the sentries frequently fall down in a fit on their posts. Major Edgworth, of the 35th, was attacked at breakfast by the disease, and fell suddenly from his chair; but, by the prompt assistance of the regimental surgeon, Dr. Berkley, he was restored. These men, officers and all, wear stiff leather stocks, and the above surgeon is of our opinion that they produce apoplexy. Our argument against cravats in our first number thus receives additional force.—*Medical Adviser.*

Pirates.—By an arrival from Havana, at Baltimore, information has been received that sometime in January, a small schooner was captured by an open boat of pirates, from the Isle of Pines, which vessel would doubtless be employed as a piratical cruiser, they having understood that the American squadron was to be withdrawn from the West Indies.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Society* give notice that Jonathan Winship, Esq. will officiate as Secretary at the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures at Brighton in October next;—and they are happy to avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat, thus publicly, their thanks to Mr. Winship for his valuable services in that capacity for several years.

March 20.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

			FROM		TO	
			D.	C.	D.	C.
APPLES, good, to best,		bbl.	1	60	2	25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,		ton.	140	00		
pearl do.			140		142	50
BEANS, white,		bush		90	1	10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,		bbl.	8	25	8	50
cargo, No 1,			7			
" No 2,			6			
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.		lb.		10		12
CHEESE, new milk				7		9
skimed milk,				3		4
FLAX				8		9
FLAX SEED		bush		82		84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.		bbl.	6	75		
Genessee,			7		7	25
Rye, best			3	25	3	50
GRAIN, Rye		bush		63		
Corn				42		52
Barley				67		70
Oats				35		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort		lb.		10		
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823				38		40
LIME,		cask	1	00	1	17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern		gal.		63		72
PLAISTER PARIS		ton.	4	50	5	00
PORK, Bone Middlings new,		bbl.	14	00	14	50
navy, mess,			12		12	50
Cargo, No 1,			11	50	12	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,		bush	3	00		
Clover		lb.		7		8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed				58		70
do do unwashed				37		40
do 3-4 washed				45		50
do 1-2 do				37		40
Native do				31		33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort				50		00
do Spinning, 1st sort				40		42
PROVISION MARKET.		lb.				
BEEF, best pieces				6		8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,				8		10
" whole hog,				6		
VEAL,				4		10
MUTTON and LAMB,				3		10
POULTRY,				12		16
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,				13		16
lump,				10		17
EGGS,		doz.		10		12
MEAL, Rye, retail,		bush		70		75
Indian, do.				60		65
POTATOES,				30		40
CIDER, liquor, new		bbl.	2	00	2	50
HAY, according to quality,		ton.	16	00	18	00

"*O splendissima Cometa?*"
"————*piu bella assai che'l sole.*"
PETRARCA CANZONE, 12th MA.

Splendid stranger of the sky!
Thou unlook'd for didst appear;
Rapid round the pole dost fly;
Welcome art thou to our sphere.

Along the lofty vaulted way,
As thy majestic course I view,
Thy tresses with delight survey,
Where faint a star oft glimmers through.

Bright-hair'd stranger! in what skies,
What unknown system, distant far,
Does thy out-stretch'd orbit rise?
And whither tend, thou lovely star?

From where creation first begun,
Didst thou take thy distant flight!
To pay your homage to our sun,
And bathe your tresses in his light?

Or to count each sparkling star
That glitters in our hemisphere!
Or view the moon with silv'ry car,
Her phases change in her career?

Or com'st thou to behold our globe?
Each diff'rent clime, and changing scene,
View her in winter's snowy robe?
In summer's flow'ry mantle green?

Or dost thou floods and earthquakes bring?
Or cam'st to wrap in flames the world?
As round thy lustrous hair doth fling,
In thy eccentric orbit hurl'd.

Splendid stranger! not for this,
Thou sought'st our planetary bound;
Not for mortal's wo or bliss,
Thou wav'st thy beamy locks around.

Not to bathe thy hair of gold
In the effulgent air of light;
Nor on the car her moon behold;
Or count the stars that deck the night.

Not to view our little earth,
And see successive seasons change,
See nature die, renew her birth,
Dost thou here remotely range.

For HE whose guiding hand restrains,
And to *one* sun our globe confin'd,
Each Comet in its orbit reigns,
By different laws to them assign'd.

No void:—creation all doth fill;
Systems round systems endless roll,
Harmonious to the sov'reign will
Of HIM who form'd, who rules the whole.

Scatter, ye winds, yon dun-rob'd cloud,
Gath'ring in many a misty fold,
That would the splendid stranger shroud,
With his radiant locks of gold.

Thou moon, full orb'd, withdraw thy rays,
Conceal them with a sombre veil;
For thy fix'd and ardent gaze
Makes the beauteous stranger pale.

Stately, stranger, is thy march!
Turn'd from sun thy long hair streams,
O'er night's blue-bespangled arch,
And gilt with his resplendent beams.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APHORISMS.

Clashing Pleasures.—Those whose sole business is enjoyment, seldom find what they seek. The pleasures of eating and drinking destroy the pleasures of health and appetite, and the epicure is at last convinced that no pleasures are permanent excepting those which are pure.

Knowledge is not only Power but Virtue.—Whenever the understanding is well principled and well informed the passions will be tame and the heart well disposed. They therefore, who communicate true knowledge to their species, are true friends to the world, benefactors to society and deserve all encouragement from those who preside over the community, and the applause and good wishes of all honest men.

Honesty the best Policy.—Although it is sometimes difficult for integrity to *get on*, it is generally more difficult for knavery to *get off*; a knave *found out* is a *rogue ruined*, and the *poorer* a man is, the more necessary it is that he should have the reputation of being *devoid of guile.*

Praise sometimes Disgraceful.—The praise of a bad man is the severest satire which can be uttered.

Reward due to Merit.—He that rewards merit makes himself meritorious.

RAISING A CAPITAL.

About fifty years back, two young fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica; they were by trade blacksmiths. Finding soon after their arrival, that they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with 60*l.* or 70*l.* they might be able to realize a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close and blacked him from head to foot. This ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so well pleased with the appearance of the young fellow, that he advanced 80*l.* currency on the bill of sale; and he prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him to be the finest negro on the island. The same evening, this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered it impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and actually returned to England not many years since, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*—Previous however, to their departure from the Island, they waited upon the gentleman, from whom they had received the money, and recalling the circumstances of the negro to his recollection, paid him both principal and interest.

Reminiscences.—A writer in the Plymouth Memorial among other incidents of the revolutionary war and the troubles that preceded it, relates the following anecdotes.

Those gentlemen who were honored by the appointment of mandamus counsellors under the royal government soon found themselves subjected to all the obloquy of popular prejudice, and to the reproaches of friends and connexions. A very respectable gentleman in this town after having accepted of the appointment, attended public worship on the Sabbath. Immediately on his appearing a number of the principal inhabitants left their seats and retired. So greatly did this incident affect the mind of this amiable man that on the next day he resigned his office. At Bridgewater a much respected gentleman, who was deacon of a parish, was also appointed a mandamus counsellor. During divine service on a Sabbath, where it was customary in singing for the deacons to read the hymn line by line, the minister read the first line and the choir followed in time as usual, but when deacon E. read the second line no voice was heard from the choir; he repeated the reading but all were silent, until another deacon officiated in his stead, when the choir immediately performed the singing service. Unable to brook this pointed rebuke, deacon E. the next day voluntarily exiled himself and never after revisited his native town.

A Miss Crackham, from Palermo, was exhibited in Liverpool, England, lately, as a wonderful natural curiosity. She is 9 years of age, 16 inches high, and weighs less than three pounds!—is in perfect proportion, walks and talks, and has the use of all her faculties.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A VERY superior MALTESE JACK ASS, 7 years old, 14 hands high, remarkably well made, and so quiet in his temper, that a child can manage him, he was obtained of the Governor of Malta and imported by Capt. Robert B. Edes.

Also two BULLS 22 months old out of good native cows, they are well formed and girt six feet each. Price $100 each.

Also one BULL 23 months old, out of the famous *Alderney* cow, imported by John Hubbard, Esq. Price $125.

Also the Bull YANKEY, 34 months old out of a very fine native cow owned by Mr. Francis Amory. *Yankey* received a premium at Brighton Show in October last. Price $125.

The above Bulls are in fine condition and were all four sired by the noted Improved Durham Short Horn Bull *Cœlebs.*

If the Bulls are not sold by the 20th of April next, they will be let on shares.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.
Charlestown, Mass. March 13, 1824.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.

150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by BRIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-street, *Boston, March* 13, 1824.

NEW TOWN OFFICER.

JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A new *Town Officer*, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston. *Worcester, March* 1, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. Feb. 21.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.